

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

For the month of November, 1896, as required by law.

State of Nebraska, Douglas county.

George H. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Omaha Daily Bee, published during the month of November, 1896, was as follows:

1. Total number of copies printed, 25,000

2. Total number of copies distributed, 24,000

3. Total number of copies not distributed, 1,000

4. Total number of copies of the Omaha Daily Bee, published during the month of November, 1896, 24,000

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PROPAGATING FALSE DOCTRINES.

A state conference of men who believe "that it is impossible to restore prosperity in this country or save the masses of the United States from further and greater spoliation and ruin except by a change in the present monetary standard" has been called by a committee of self-styled bimetallicists. The object of the call is said to be continued agitation for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, regardless of the action of any other nation. To this end another educational campaign is to be immediately instituted for the propagation of the false financial doctrines which were rejected by an overwhelming majority of the people of the United States at the recent presidential election.

This movement portends no good to the people of Nebraska. While Governor Hile and Senator Allen are both endeavoring to disabuse the minds and allay the prejudices of investors and capitalists by assurances that Nebraska has no disposition to repudiate honest debts or to violate contract obligations, this new, untimely and useless renewal of free silver agitation can tend only to intensify distrust in this state and retard its industrial development which requires the assistance of foreign capital. If Nebraska is to be further disturbed and torn up by political contention the friends of sound money may as well meet the issue and resume the campaign of education which will open the eyes of the deluded masses to the folly and wickedness of the whole scheme of spurious bimetallicism which is different from the double standard of the fathers of the republic as is a coach-and-four from a dog cart.

The essential feature of the double standard is that the metal value of every coin shall be equal to its money value. The ratio is always presumed to represent the relative commercial value of the money metals and not an arbitrary price at variance with the commodity value. The attempt to place sixteen ounces of silver on an equality with one ounce of gold, when one ounce of gold buys in the markets of the world thirty ounces of silver, is no better than a scheme to cut every gold coin in two and force people to accept each half in payment of the amount represented by the whole. It is a downright swindle under the guise of restoring the double standard.

On this point the latest contribution from the belated pen of Henry Laboulaire, editor of the London Truth, hits the nail squarely on the head. "On what did the presidential election turn in America?" asks Mr. Laboulaire. "Mr. Bryan proposed the free coinage of silver and a ratio of 16 to 1 between silver and gold. The immediate effect would have been that every one would have been relieved of one-half of his liabilities and the liability of the United States to the lenders of Europe would have been reduced by that amount. After such an experience of the mode of meeting liabilities it is evident either that no one would have an American anything, or if he did it would only be at an interest to cover the risk of another reduction in the amount of his loan. American are not fools. They soon perceived that Mr. Bryan's scheme would prove ruinous to the progress of their country. Not only were financiers against it, but the workers. The latter failed to realize what benefit it would be to them to be paid even double wages if everything that they had to purchase cost double. At most, this would have placed them in the position that they are now. But they had a shrewd suspicion that whilst the buying power of the dollar would be reduced by one-half, the increase of wage would not keep pace with this halving of the dollar. Mr. Bryan, therefore, was defeated by a large majority."

Continuing in this strain, Mr. Laboulaire says: "There are men amongst us who honestly and conscientiously believe that bimetallicism would be an advantage to us. This may appear surprising, but everywhere and in every age there have been persons who have their heads over some theory and then are unable to perceive its practical folly. In the middle ages there were many chemists who passed their lives trying to transmute silver into gold, and there is much similarity between those chemists and the bimetallicists of our day. 'Increase the world's coin,' they say, 'and you will increase its wealth.' This is almost as absurd as it would be to suppose that the climate of this planet would be bettered were there more barometers. The wealth of a country has nothing to do with the volume of its currency, because currency is nothing more than a measure of value for everything else. Nothing, indeed, is more remarkable than the very small amount of currency that suffices for the world's requirements."

"The bimetallicists would have us believe that trade depression, fall in value of land, absence of employment among artisans, agrarianism in Ireland, pauperism, suffering and misery everywhere will cease if only we will adopt their nostrum. If so, the world can be converted into a paradise by very simple jugglery—and it is a wonder this has not already been done."

Experience and sound reason, however, do not count for anything with the men who are seeking to revive the agitation which has proved so disastrous. Most of them are politicians whose only hope is to fuse themselves into office at the expense of the state's prosperity. This class has nothing to lose and everything to gain.

It is said that German manufacturers are apprehensive that the change from a democratic to a republican administration will cause them "mummy an evil hour," by which is meant, of course, that they will not continue to enjoy their present advantages in the American market. Undoubtedly they are not alone among European manufacturers in entertaining this feeling and it is well founded if the next administration shall be able to secure a tariff law in accord with republican policy. If it be possible to effect it there will be a change in our fiscal system that will give bet-

ter protection to our industries and labor and be less favorable to the industry and labor of our commercial rivals. Yet there is no reason why the manufacturers of Germany or any other European country should be unduly apprehensive. It is not contemplated to close the American market to them. The republican party does not propose to erect a tariff wall that would shut out the products of other lands. It simply means to require those products to pay more for entering this greatest of the world's markets and there are sound and legitimate reasons for doing this. Very likely the demand for them will be somewhat reduced, but that will benefit our own industries, while we shall probably still get more revenue than we now do. Germany has done business with the United States under a protective tariff and she will continue to do so, but it may be a somewhat less profitable business than for the past two years.

MUST COMPLY WITH THE LAW.
The law requires all applicants for licenses to list intoxicating liquors to publish a notice thereof in the paper having the largest circulation in the county. In Douglas county that paper is The Omaha Evening Bee. The report of the jury in the case of the two separate newspapers, known as the Evening World-Herald and Morning World-Herald, are sought to be combined under the fictitious name of the Daily World-Herald is a deception and a fraud upon its face. No such newspaper is published as the Daily World-Herald. That is conclusively established by the fact that the bids for this year's city advertising submitted to the council by the World Publishing company were separate and at different rates for the Morning World-Herald and the Evening World-Herald, and the contract was awarded one of these papers as the lowest bidder. Neither of these papers has as large a circulation in Douglas county as The Omaha Evening Bee, and publication of liquor license applications in the combined Morning World-Herald and Evening World-Herald is not compliance with the law as interpreted by the courts.

Abuse of the Postal Service.
The free mail carried for congress and the department of the interior, which amounted to \$4,800,000 last year, is not so far from the recent campaign but that it can appreciate the flagrant misuse of the postal service for the purpose of spreading party and party news. The burdening of the mails with campaign literature, public documents, seeds, etc., is a growing abuse of the postal service and is a waste of public funds that calls for correction quite as imperatively as the misinterpretation of the laws relating to second-class matter.

Shooting of Marines.
An estimate made at the Navy department shows that the ships of the navy service or undergoing repairs the navy will require 15,000 men. If the nation goes on adding to its battleships at the rate of the last year, the navy will need 15,000 more men than the regular army. Each battleship now requires from 400 to 500 sailors. Secretary Herbert in his report asks for 100 additional sailors, but this number would be only enough to equip the Iowa and the two new gunboats. More sailors are needed also. Battleships of the class of the Iowa carry sixty-four and two marine officers.

Convict Labor in Illinois.
Governor-elect Tanner of Illinois proposes to ask the state legislature to completely abolish the convict labor system as it exists in Illinois. The governor-elect says that the state at work on this will not bring them into active competition with the private labor of the country. The plan is to have the convict labor system in Illinois already developed, to keep the honest laborer out of the country employed, and the honest laborer out of the country employed in such a way as to displace that of free men. There are a good many public enterprises in Illinois that are being carried on with convict labor and that is the way prison labor should be utilized.

Leads in the Supreme Court.
On several occasions in the past the decision of the supreme court has been a subject of much discussion. At least two days before it was officially promulgated the court's ruling in the case of the United States vs. E. C. Knight, and in the telephone and telegraph cases, and there were rumors which were not without foundation that the court would declare in favor of the telephone and telegraph companies. A supreme court decision has been construed as implying that the commission has only the negative power to declare a given rate unreasonable and not positive power to declare what it should be. A case involving this question is now pending in the supreme court and if the decision should be adverse to the commission congress should confer upon it power to prescribe rates after full hearing of complaints of unreasonable charges.

Tommy Watson's Wealth.
The populist statesman who obtained twenty elected seats in the legislature for the president of the United States, has just been reported to have a net worth of \$1,000,000. This much Butler gives us in the course of his article in the New York Sun. "Tommy Watson makes us feel that we are not alone in our feeling that the populist statesman who obtained twenty elected seats in the legislature for the president of the United States, has just been reported to have a net worth of \$1,000,000. This much Butler gives us in the course of his article in the New York Sun."

Political History.
Representative Weaver of Louisiana says that "there are very few men in congress who are honestly believed in the theory of free coinage of silver, and the majority of their constituents do not believe in it either."

A political classification of the representatives in the Fifty-fifth congress, just made unofficially by Clark Melchior, has resulted as follows: Straight republicans, 204; straight democrats, 154; fusionists, 15; populists, 12; others, 2.

A New York lobbyist named Best, who acknowledged having paid \$1,000 to an influential member of the legislature to secure the passage of a bill, is now being sought by the legislature. The bill was a measure to increase the salary of the speaker of the assembly. The lobbyist was caught by the legislature and is now being sought by the legislature.

Colonel Robert M. Douglas, the eldest son of the late Stephen A. Douglas, is one of the republicans who were successful at the recent election. He has been elected to a judgeship of the state court, and will take office on January 1. He is a native of Illinois and was one of the earliest and most active of the republicans in the state.

DEALING WITH THE TRUSTS.

St. Louis Republic: Let congress, in addition to making laws to prevent the operation of trusts within the scope of federal authority, adopt the rule that every article handled by a trust or combination shall be placed on the free list and the corporation of monopoly will be knocked out. If the republicans are sincere in their profession of desire to smash the trusts, here is an opening.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The tariff helps some of the trusts, hurts others, and on still others it has no material effect one way or the other. To the question of the trusts the republicans will give serious attention when they take the reins of government. They will go about the work in a practical way, and not denounce them vaguely and indiscriminately after the fashion of the ranters and demagogues of the Bryanite movement. In the meantime the most iniquitous and audacious of all the "combinations" which the United States has known, the silver trust, is smashed for a few years at least for all time.

Cincinnati Enquirer: The president's dissertation on trusts and monopolies is absurd and ridiculous. He is the darling of the trusts. He is one of their chief assets. They have been made bolder by his companionship. If he has pleaded for free coal against the wishes of the coal trust, it was to favor his friends who owned coal fields in Nova Scotia. But the gold trust has been the apple of his eye. He has been able to secure victories by opposing the trusts to which he was hostile, while showering bounties on those in which he felt an interest. He has been one of those described in the Bible as "a man of peace."

"Atone for sins they have a mind to." "By damning those they're not inclined to."

COLONEL JOHN R. FELLOWS.

Chicago Chronicle: New York loses a faithful and valuable son in Colonel John R. Fellows. Not the least of Colonel Fellows' services was the work he performed last year in the interest of sound democracy.

New York Sun: John R. Fellows, who died yesterday, was a brave and a manly soul. His services were remarkable. His courage was firm and sure, and his faithfulness to the duty that he saw before him knew no waver. His public life was a noble one. He was a man of high character and high ability. He was a man of high character and high ability. He was a man of high character and high ability.

THE DECLARATION OF BAYARD.
Denver News: Ambassador Bayard must be credited with a bold and original common sense. He has refused a proffered gift as a recognition of his service to both England and the United States.

Philadelphia Record: Ambassador Bayard has declined the proposed Christmas gift by the United States of a gold watch. The gift was a handsome one, and it is doubtful whether it was his enemies or pleasure to his friends.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Although Mr. Bayard has declined to accept the gift from the United States, the latter has not given up the idea of presenting him with a gold watch. The gift was a handsome one, and it is doubtful whether it was his enemies or pleasure to his friends.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.
President Diaz may be the George Washington of Mexico, but he is a little slow about leaving his farewell address.

Justice C. G. Foster of the United States district court, in Kansas, has announced that he will endorse a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, whose special mission it shall be to protect horses.

Miss Thelma Hoot is an Indian maiden, the daughter of a Pawnee chief, and has been a trained nurse. She has Miss Lily Wind of Canada, who is of the Ottawa tribe, and Miss Kate Green of the Wyandotte. These young Indian girls took the course in Philadelphia, and are considered good nurses.

Dr. E. P. Oberholzer, for several years a member of the editorial staff of the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, the author of several works on political science and a lecturer on international questions in the University of Pennsylvania, has been elected by the committee on publication to the position of the manufacturer of Philadelphia.

LOOK TO THE NEXT CAMPAIGN

Gold Democrats Propose to Keep Up With White Metal Men.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IN SESSION

Meeting at Indianapolis for the Purpose of Planning Work to Be Done Before 1900 Comes Around.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 10.—The executive committee of the national democratic party got together late this afternoon. The eastern and southern members did not arrive until noon. Among those who were here for the first session were: W. R. Hallahan of Louisville, George M. Davis of Louisville, John P. Hopkins of Chicago, C. V. Holman of Maine, J. H. Faulkner, the member of the committee from that state; George Foster Peabody of New York, F. M. M. Cutcheon of St. Paul, Mr. Spellman of New Orleans and William P. Given of Pennsylvania, who came as the representative of John R. Ballitt, the member of the committee from that state. L. C. Krauthoff of St. Louis was unable to get here and at his request John R. Wilson of this city represented him in the committee meeting. It is the first meeting of the members of the committee since the election and there were naturally a good many congratulations back and forth. W. D. Hyman, the chairman of the committee, was warmly and heartily congratulated on all sides.

The representatives of the party say they are in favor of maintaining the organization.

As the meeting was held in the morning, the chairman of the committee, who was not certain that he would accept the trust if it should be offered him. He points out that it is done properly and declares he would not care to remain at the head of the movement unless he is authorized to be aggressive. He believes, and his views are apparently endorsed by most of the members of the committee, that the party should be a committee of college students and officers.

They are here as members of a committee representing the agricultural departments of various colleges and to present a resolution from the executive committee of the national democratic party.

MAJOR MCKINLEY TAKES A WALK.

Receives a Request to Keep Politics Out of Agricultural Department.

CANTON, O., Dec. 10.—Major McKinley, accompanied by Captain Lafayette McWilliams of Chicago, took a short outing about this morning, walking over the principal streets of the city. The major paused frequently to shake hands with acquaintances and friends. He returned to the house, where he was soon after called upon by a committee of college students and officers.

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